

MOJZA

ISLAMIAT NOTES P1



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QURANIC PASSAGES

Theme: Allah in Himself (1-5)

1. Ayat Al-Kursi

a) Theme

The theme of this verse from Surah al-Baqarah is God in himself. It begins with the Shahada and then elaborates on Tawhid. Tawhid is the belief in Allah's oneness and that He has no partner; **"Surely your Lord is one Lord"**. It tells us about Allah's authority and that He is free from all human weaknesses and limitations. He is the supreme being that does not have any such human characteristics; **"There is nothing whatever like unto him"**. The passage tells us about His divine knowledge, he knows about everything of all time and none other than Him can know it. **"Glory to You of knowledge we have none save that You have taught us"**. There is nothing that Allah does not have authority over.

b) Importance

This passage tells Muslims about Tawhid, Allah's majesty and glory. The theme is important for Muslims as it strengthens the belief of Tawhid and condemns shirk. **"Allah forgives all sins but shirk"**. There is repetitive mention of God's authority, knowledge, and power which strengthens the beliefs of Muslims. The passage is important in the daily lives of Muslims as it is recited multiple times daily. The Prophet recommended its recitation every morning and night for protection from evil. The Prophet also said; **"Whoever recites Ayat ul Kursi after every obligatory prayer, nothing stands between him and paradise except death."** In this way, Ayat ul Kursi is a gateway to paradise and source of protection for Muslims.

2. Surah Al-An'aam (6:101-103)

a) Theme

The theme of this passage is Allah in himself. It elaborates on Tawhid and condemns shirk in detail. The passage tells us that He does not have a family; **"He begets not, nor is begotten"**. The passage refers to his unbound knowledge, power, and grasp on his created universe, the

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origin of all things is from him. **"To Allah belongs the dominion of the heavens and the earth."** The passage stresses on the sublime nature of God and the incapability of humans to imagine God or His qualities, he is far beyond the capacities of the human mind and no one else can possess his attributes.

b) Importance

This passage is important for Muslims to understand Tawhid. Muslims need to learn that God is too sublime to be perceived and that he is everywhere and powerful. It neglects that God has any family, thus condemning shirk. It makes Muslims remember that shirk is the only unpardonable sin in the eyes of God, **"Allah forgives not that partners be set up with him"** Muslims must acknowledge that Allah has complete authority over everything, there is nothing he can not do, this is important for muslims to not despair over anything. Muslims need to worship him and only him.

3. Surah Fussilat (41:37)

a) Theme

This verse is from surah Fussilat and it describes the theme of God in himself. It mentions some of the things of nature that reflect God's majesty and beauty. It refers to the cycles of day and night as evidence of Allah. **"Behold! In the creation of the heavens and the earth and in the alternation of Night and Day... there are indeed signs for men of understanding."** The verse commands us to worship the creator of the sun and the moon, not the creations. **"Your Lord has decreed that you worship none but Him."** All things are created, except Allah, created things are unworthy of worship. **"He is Allah, the Creator, the Inventor"** Allah's perfection makes him the only one worthy of worship.

b) Importance

The passage is important because it urges Muslims to observe various objects of nature that reflect God's presence, majesty, and glory. "His are all things in the heavens and on earth". The passage asks Muslims to identify the real creator through his creations that bear witness of his existence. This helps Muslims develop a strong belief in Tawhid. Muslims should be grateful to Allah for all His blessings and worship the one supreme god. **"You we worship, and You we ask for help,"** Muslims are taught to directly worship Allah and not seek means of worship from others and His creation. **"Your Lord decreed that you worship none but Him."**

4. Surah Al-Shura

a) Theme

The verses are from Surah Al-Shura. The theme of this passage is God in himself. The passage talks about Tawheed, it tells us about God's oneness, his grandeur and authority. The verse which is repeated several times in the Quran; **"His are all things in the Heavens and the Earth"** establishes his authority and power over everything in the universe. Shirk is condemned. The passage also refers to another article of faith, belief in angels; the countless angels who are busy in prayers and invoke the mercy and pardon for humans who sin. The passage also touches on Allah's mercy, Allah forgives no matter how many times muslims sins, there is no one as merciful as Him. Allah says in a hadith Qudsi; **"My mercy overpowers my wrath."**

b) Importance

This passage guides Muslims about two articles of faith; Tawhid and belief in Angels. The passage tells Muslims about God's attributes such as his power, authority, and glory. It is important for Muslims to believe that Allah has uncountable numbers of angels worshipping who do nothing except what Allah commands them. It tells us about God's mercy and how Muslims should ask for forgiveness. No matter how much one falls into sins, there is still room for forgiveness. Allah says; **"Despair not from the mercy of Allah, for Allah forgives all sins."**

5. Surah Ikhlas (112)

a) Theme

The theme of this passage is God in himself. It outlines the fundamental aspects of Tawhid. It declares God's Oneness and condemns shirk. **"There is no god but He"** It further highlights God's oneness by saying God's nature can not be compared to that of any other when Allah says; **"There is none like him."** It tells God is unaffected by time, meaning he always has and always will be there, furthering the belief in Tawheed that Allah is uncreated and he overpowers everyone and everything and has no end. It also teaches that Allah does not have any family, he is One. Allah says: **"How can He have a son when He has no consort?"**

b) Importance

This passage purifies Muslims' belief in Tawhid. It teaches about the most important aspect of islam, summed up in one concise surah. Muslims learn from this passage that God is unique in all aspects. This uniqueness and supremacy of God highlights the limit of humans in front of God. It is important as it condemns shirk and tells muslims to stay away from it. Allah says:

"There is no god but I; therefore, worship and serve Me." Muslims recite this surah in daily prayers. It is so important that the Prophet said; **"Surah Ikhlas is equal to one third of the Quran."**

Theme 2: Allah and his created world

6. Surah Fatihah

a) Theme

This is the opening chapter of the Quran and its theme is God's relation with the created world. The surah declares God's authority over all the known and the unknown worlds. Allah is the ultimate source of mercy, His grace is incomparable to anyone else. Allah says: **"If any one does evil or wrongs his own soul, but afterwards seeks Allah's forgiveness, he will find Allah Oft-forgiving Most Merciful."** The passage tells us that all creation will be accountable to Allah on the day of Judgement for their actions. He is the only source of guidance for mankind and it is only He who helps us. God is the one who gives guidance to the way acceptable to him though he does not compel anyone to follow that way. The creation asks the creator to bless them with guidance towards the path that pleases him, the passage shows the dependence of mankind on Allah.

b) Importance

This passage is important because it sums up the message of the Quran. Muslims are told about the attributes of Allah which no one other than Him is worthy of, and authority that no one else has, and the helplessness of muslims in front of the Lord. It tells Muslims to be devoted because God is just and he will deliver utmost justice on the day of judgement. This surah is very important in the daily lives of Muslims, it is recited in all the prayers of the day. The Prophet said; **"There is no prayer without Al-Fatiha."** The Fatiha is a dua, a prayer that muslims read. Allah also responds to whenever a muslims recites the Fatiha and answers to every single verse. Thus, it is important for muslims as it is a whole conversation between the creator and the creation.

7. Surah Al-Baqarah (2.21-22)

a) Theme

The theme of this passage is God's relation with the created world. The passage teaches us that Allah is the creator of all things. The entire created world has one Lord, that is Allah. **"He is**

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Allah, the Creator, the inventor” The passage also highlights Allah’s favours upon mankind, Allah blessed us with all sorts of things, mankind’s relation with Allah in this is to be grateful to Allah for all his blessing. Muslims are also taught to stay away from shirk, Allah should be recognized as the sole Creator, and the only one worthy of worship. **“Allah does not forgive that partners be set up with him.”**

b) Importance

This passage is important for muslims as it teaches how the creation should act towards their Creator. The passage tells Muslims to fear God and express gratitude to him. Muslims should closely observe God’s favours and blessings and be thankful for them, one should not neglect them and despair over what they do not have. The passage tells Muslims to only turn to him for favours and not associate partners with him by seeking help from other than Allah, **“You we worship and you we ask for help”**. Muslims should love their Lord and be righteous by obeying his commands, gratitude and tawheed are essential to being righteous.

8. Surah Al-Alaq

a) Theme

The theme of this passage is God’s relation with the created world. It tells muslims that Allah is the Creator of mankind, and brought us into existence. Allah is established as the most generous who bestowed everything upon the creation that is completely dependent upon him. Allah blessed mankind with knowledge: **“Glory to You of knowledge we have none save that You have taught us.”** Allah possesses divine knowledge and all the knowledge given to mankind was from him, the knowledge of mankind is nothing in comparison to Allah’s knowledge. Mankind is indebted with gratitude towards Allah for his favours upon mankind.

b) Importance

This passage is important because these are the first verses of the Quran that were revealed at Cave Hira. It was the announcement of Prophethood of the Prophet Muhammad who brought islam to all of muslims. The passage teaches Muslims to acquire knowledge of the world and of religion, all knowledge is from him. Allah says: **“It is He who taught the Quran”**. It tells that Muslims should be grateful to God who created man and gave all His favours. In the first verse, Muslims are also taught to do everything in the name of Allah. Muslims are taught here to gather knowledge and use it to identify God and stay true to the path of Allah. **“Hold tight to the rope of Allah.”**

9. Surah Al-ZilZal (99)

a) Theme

The theme of this passage is God's relation with the created world. It elaborates on the events and the final outcome of the day of Judgement. It tells how that day will be marked by the most intense convulsions that will defy all of physics. Allah will judge upon the actions of mankind. Surah Fatiha establishes Allah as: **"Master of the Day of Judgement."** Everyone will experience it and will be judged in God's divine court. Mankind is taught to follow the path of Allah for he is Just and will reward the smallest good deed, muslims must stay away from sins, Allah says: **"Do not follow the footsteps of Shaitan"**. The tiniest evil deed will also be punished on the Last Day.

b) Importance

The passage is important for muslims because it reminds Muslims that the world will come to an end and the creation will be accountable before Allah. Muslims should realise the worthlessness of this world and value the hereafter. Allah says; **"This world is nothing but the enjoyment of deception"**. The passage gives Muslims faith in the day of Judgement which reminds them of God's mercy, justice and power. Muslims should also fear Allah and balance both the world and the hereafter and live according to the path of truth, Allah will punish for all evil. **"Every soul will be paid in full the (fruit of) its deeds and Allah knows best all they do."**

10. Surah Al-Nas (114)

a) Theme

This is the last surah of the Quran and its theme is God's relation with his created world. It mentions God's relation with humans as their King, Lord and God. Mankind is told to seek refuge in God against all evil. It elaborates on the evils of Satan who tries his best and uses all means possible to misguide from the way of Allah. Allah is the only one who can save humans from it, hence the creation should seek refuge in Allah. **"And say, 'O my Lord! I seek refuge with You from the suggestions of the evil ones.'"** Mankind is dependent on the Creator for protection from all evils.

b) Importance

This passage is of great importance to muslims, it teaches Muslims to seek God's refuge against all evils as Satan is always there to misguide them. Allah tells Muslims to stay away from evil by remembering him with prayers. This passage is also important because the

Prophet used to recite this surah and Surah al Falaq to seek refuge in God and guard against the evil of his enemies. The Prophet used to recite the surah whenever he sought refuge in Allah and it was his habit to recite it before bed. Muslims follow the sunnah of the Prophet and also recite it daily along with the other 'Quls'.

Theme 3: Allah and His Messengers

11. Surah Al-Baqarah (2:30-37)

a) Theme

The theme of this passage is God's messengers. These verses of surah al-Baqarah describe the story of Adam. Adam was given a special status by God of superiority over the angels because Allah gave knowledge to Adam that was not given to the angels. The passage teaches us about the arrogance of Iblis and how shaitan misguided Adam to go against the rules set by Allah and hence invoked Allah's anger. Adam however repented and asked for Allah's mercy, he said to Allah: **"O Lord, we have wronged ourselves and if you do not forgive us surely we will be among the losers."** Allah accepted his repentance and forgave his sin. Allah says: **"My mercy overpowers my wrath."** Allah then placed them on Earth.

b) Importance

This passage contains important lessons for Muslims. The passage tells muslims about the arrogance of Iblis and teaches them to not be arrogant. Instead, muslims should surrender to the will of Allah. It also teaches muslims that they are all descendants of Adam and Eve whom Allah created himself without any parents. This passage is important for all of mankind as it tells about the story of their ancestors. The passage also teaches muslims about the mercy of Allah and how we should repent and turn back to Allah whenever we sin. **"But seek the forgiveness of Allah; for Allah is Oft-Forgiving, Most-Merciful."**

12. Surah Anaam (6:75-79)

a) Theme

The theme of this passage is God's messengers and this passage outlines the story of Prophet Ibrahim in search of the Creator. Ibrahim refused to believe that the creations that had flaws could be the Creator. Allah gradually guided Ibrahim to find the true Lord as He is the only source of guidance. **"Guide us to the straight path."** Allah guided Ibrahim through his signs such as the sun, the moon and the stars. Ibrahim understood that these mere objects can not

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be the Lord as they disappear. He eventually concluded that Allah is eternal and rejected all practices of shirk. Allah says about the prophet Ibrahim in the Quran; **“Ibrahim was indeed a model devoutly obedient to Allah (and) true in faith and he joined not gods with Allah.”**

b) Importance

This passage is important in the lives of Muslims as it teaches us to condemn shirk and believe in tawhid. Muslims should learn that celestial bodies merely reflect God’s glory and are only God’s creatures and should never be worshipped. However, creations like the sun, moon and stars are evidence of Allah and they should be used to identify the true Creator. Allah says; **“Adore not the sun and the moon, but adore Allah.”** The passage teaches the importance of reflecting on our belief and not associating anyone with Allah and making sure our belief in Tawheed is pure. Muslims should strive to stay away from the unpardonable sin: shirk. The Prophet said: **“Shirk is the greatest of all sins.”**

13. Surah Al-Maidah

a) Theme

The theme of this passage is God’s messengers. It tells about Hazrat Isa. Allah tells of his favours upon his Messenger and how Allah aided him with the Holy spirit, his miracles and the Gospel. Allah describes the miracles that Hazrat Isa could perform and tells that all of the miracles were due to Allah and Allah permitted them. The disbelievers accused him of being a magician when he showed them the signs. Allah protected Hazrat Isa from them and did not let harm come to him. Allah says: **“But they killed him not, nor crucified him.”**

b) Importance

This passage is important because it teaches Muslims about Jesus and how he was rejected despite his miraculous powers. It teaches that Muslims should identify the signs given by God and not reject the truth. Muslims also learn that the rejecters of truth will stand accountable before God in the Hereafter. The passage teaches muslims that Allah has the power to do anything and everything, and he has means to help us always. Muslims should not despair from his help and ask for only his help. **“You we worship and you we ask for help.”**

14. Surah Al-Duha

a) Theme

The theme of this passage is God's messengers. This passage tells us about God's relation with the Holy Prophet. The passage was revealed after a long break that worried the prophet, and his enemies began to mock him saying that his God had abandoned him. Allah consoled him re-assuring that he would not abandon him and reminded the Prophet of Allah's past favours and reminded him to be grateful. Allah says; **"And He gives you of all that you ask for, But if you count the favours of Allah, never will you be able to number them. Verily, man is given up to injustice and ingratitude."** Allah tells that the hereafter is better than the world and all hardships will be rewarded after the Day of Judgement. Allah instructed him to be kind to those in need as this would reflect his gratitude to God.

b) Importance

This passage is important in the lives of Muslims because it teaches muslims to have faith in Allah. Allah does not forsake or forget the believers and bestows his favours upon them. Muslims are taught to be grateful for Allah's favours and blessings and to see the good in things that Allah has placed. Muslims should call upon Allah for help and never give up hope for good to come. Allah says; **"Verily with every hardship there is relief."** Every hardship has some good in it or is followed by good. This surah serves as a reminder for muslims in times of grief that Allah is always with them and looking after them. **"In Allah alone let the believers put their trust"**.

15. Surah Al-Kausar

a) Theme

The theme of the passage is God's messengers. It mentions God's special care for the Holy Prophet (SAW) in times of difficulties. The Quraysh mocked the Prophet for not having a male heir. God consoled him by promising him an abundance of success, Allah said to the Prophet in surah Duha; **"And your hereafter will be better for you than the present."** Allah also promised the destruction of the ones who insulted him and that they would become the very thing they mocked the Prophet for. He told the prophet to remember God through regular prayer and to develop the spirit of sacrifice so that he could continuously strengthen his bond with God and to get constant divine support.

b) Importance

This passage is important in the daily lives of muslims as it teaches Muslims to have faith in God's support that surely teaches the noble people. It tells Muslims a noble mission always survives though it is rejected by the misguided people. The passage teaches Muslims to develop a spirit of sacrifice and establish prayer as these are the best means of getting closer to their lord. It serves as a reminder that disbelievers are not the successful ones, Allah says; **"Successful indeed are the believers."** The passage is also important for muslims as it reminds them that the Prophet will give water to the believers from Al-Kauther on the day of Judgment and they strive to be believers to drink water by the hands of the Prophet.

HISTORY & IMPORTANCE OF QURAN

Compilation of the Quran

- Compilation during the Prophet's life

- Whenever the Prophet received a revelation, he would call his scribes
- He would dictate it to them and they would write it.
- They would write on leaves, stone tablets, bones of camels and pieces of leather.
- There were around 70 scribes.
- They wrote only what they were asked to write.
- The scribes would read back the verses and the Prophet would check them.
- Hazrat Uthman said; **"Whether the revelation consisted of lengthy, successive verses, or a single verse, the Prophet would summon one of his scribes and say, "Place this verse in Surah where such and such is mentioned."**
- Zaid bin Thabit said; **"We would compile the Quran in the presence of the Holy Prophet."**
- The Prophet used to recite the Quran with Angel Jibrael every Ramadan, and twice in the last year to make sure there are no mistakes.

- Reasons for compilation

- The Quran was revealed orally.
- It was revealed over a period of 23 years.

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- The Quran was not in book form in the lifetime of the Prophet.
- Zaid bin Thabit said; **"The Holy Prophet was taken whilst the Quran had not yet been gathered into a book."**
- The Quran was in the hearts of the Huffaz.
- Huffaaz were passing away/getting martyred
- 360 Huffaz were martyred in the Battle of Yamama.
- Hazrat Umar worried for the preservation of the Quran and hence advised the caliph Abu Bakr.

- How it was compiled

- Hazrat Abu Bakr was reluctant towards Hazrat Umar's suggestion at first.
- **"Why should I start a task which was undone by the Prophet."**
- After persuasion from Hazrat Umar, Hazrat Abu Bakr agree.
- Zaid bin Thabit, one of the katibeen e wahi and huffaaz, was appointed for the task.
- Zaid said; **"By Allah if I had been asked to uproot a mountain and put it at another place it would have been easier than the compilation of the Quran."**
- He collected the Quran along with a group of 25 people.
- Two witnesses were demanded along with the written collections.
- Zaid bin Thabit also checked with his own memory.
- The task was completed in a short time.

- Mushaf-e-Hafsa

- The first copy was known as 'Umm' and was distributed around the empire.
- It was kept with Hazrat Abu Bakr.
- After his death, it was passed on to Hazrat Umar.
- Hazrat Umar then handed it down to his daughter, Hafsa.
- She kept it safe in a large wooden box.
- It was then titled **'Mushaf-e-Hafsa'**.

- Dialect Problem

- During the caliphate of Hazrat Uthman.
- The empire had expanded to areas where Arabic was not spoken.
- There was confusion among muslims as they could not understand the different accents and dialects.
- Huzaifa ibn Yemen, a companion of the Prophet, reported it to the caliph.
- Hazrat Uthman again appointed Zaid bin Thabit.

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- He was accompanied by experts of the Quraish dialect such as Abdullah bin Zubair, Anas bin Malik and Abdullah bin Abbas.
- He took the original Mushaf-e-Hafsa and prepared transcripts according to the dialect of the Prophet which were sent around the empire.
- The old copies were burnt to avoid confusion.
- New copies were sent to provinces with teachers of the dialect.
- Hazrat Uthman was titled 'Jami-ul-Quran' for this service.

Revelation of the Quran

- First Revelation

- The Prophet had began to isolate himself.
- He took to the Cave of Hira on Mount Nur, near the outskirts of Makkah as a spiritual retreat.
- In Ramadan of 610 the first revelation came.
- Angel Gibrael came to the Prophet, and said **"Read"**
- The Prophet replied, **"I can not read"**
- The angel embraced the Prophet tightly till he couldn't bear it anymore
- The Angel again said; **"Read"**
- The Prophet once more replied; **"I can not read"**
- The Angel embraced him tightly again.
- Angel Gibrael said for a third time; **"Read"**
- The Prophet said; **"I can not read"**
- The Angel embraced him for a third time tightly till the Prophet couldn't bear it anymore.
- After letting go, the Angel began to recite the verses of Surah Alaq.
- **"Read! in the name of your Lord, who created, created man out of a clot of congealed blood: Proclaim! And your Lord is most bountiful, He who taught by the pen, taught man what he knew not." (96:1-5)**
- The Angel made sure that the Prophet had memorised them and disappeared.
- The Prophet was shook.
- He rushed out of the cave, stumbling around.
- He found Angel Gibrael surrounding the horizon with a bright light.
- The Angel said; **"I am Gibrael and you are the Messenger of Allah."**
- The Prophet rushed to his home, to Hazrat Khadija.
- He was trembling with fear and said; **"Cover me, cover me"**
- The Prophet narrated the events of the cave to his wife.
- Hazrat Khadija consoled him and said he was so generous and of good conduct, Allah would never let any harm come to him.
- Hazrat Khadija went to her cousin who is a christian scholar, Waraqah bin Nawfal and narrated the events to him.

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→ Waraqah said; **"The one who came to him is the same Holy Spirit who used to go to Moses. He's going to be the prophet of this nation, so tell him to hold on steadfastly. He will be called a liar. He will be persecuted. He will have to fight."**

- Time of Silence

- There was no revelation for a long period of time.
- He thought he had done something wrong which displeased Allah.
- It was a time of great depression for him.
- The Makkans mocked him that his God had forgotten him.
- At last, revelation came with Surah Al-Duha.
- Allah consoled him and reminded the Prophet of Allah's favours upon him.
- **"Your Lord has not forsaken you, nor is displeased. And truly hereafter will be better for you than the present. And soon your Lord will give you so that you will be pleased."**

- Final Revelation

- The last revelation came to the Prophet in 10 AH.
- The Prophet led the Hajj.
- He addressed over hundred thousand pilgrims in Arafat on the 9th of Dhul Hijjah.
- He gave his farewell sermon there.
- During the sermon he received the final revelation.
- **"This day I have perfected your religion and completed my favour upon you, and have chosen for you Islam as your religion." (5:3)**

- Methods of Revelation

- The revelations came in many ways.
- Sometimes Angel Jibrael came in his real form.
- The Prophet would also get revelations from the sound of bells, buzzing of bees and dreams.
- He also got revelation directly from Allah when he went on Mairaj.
- While getting a revelation, the Prophet's physical state would change a lot.
- Zaid bin Thabit said; **"The Messenger of Allah was leaning on my knee once when he received a revelation. I felt such a heavy burden that I thought my knees would break."**
- Hazrat Ayesha narrated; **"On an intensely cold winter day, I saw sweat dripping from the hand of Messenger of Allah when he received revelation."**
- Hazrat Ayesha also narrated; **"The Messenger of Allah was on a camel when he received revelation. The chest of the camel remained on the ground till the revelation ended."**

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→ Revelations came according to different situations or to answer questions, for example Surah Anfaal was revealed about the spoils of war after the Battle of Badr. Surah Kauthar came to console the Prophet about his male heir.

- Makki and Madani Surahs

- Makki surahs are the ones revealed before the migration to Madinah.
- They mainly teach about the core beliefs such as Belief in Allah, the Prophets and the day of Judgement.
- Makki surahs are shorter and more rhythmical.
- They mostly address "O People."
- Madni surahs are the surahs revealed after the migration.
- Madni surahs are more detailed and longer.
- They mostly give teachings about social life.
- They mostly start with "O Believers."
- There are 86 Makki and 28 Madni surahs in total.

- Sources of Law

There are four sources of Islamic Law.

- Quran
- Hadith
- Ijma
- Qiyas

The Quran and Hadith are primary sources whereas Ijma and Qiyas are secondary. All four sources can be derived from the verse (4:59)

"O you who have believed, obey Allah and obey the Messenger and those in authority among you. And if you disagree over anything, refer it to Allah and the Messenger"

- Quran as a source of legal thinking

- The Quran is the first source of Law
- Allah commands us to use the Quran for Sharia when he says "Obey Allah"
- The Quran is the word of Allah and its teachings cover all aspects of life
- Allah says; **"We have neglected nothing in the book."**
- The Quran is to be used to pass judgements, **"We have sent down to you the book of truth so that you may judge between men, as guided by God."**
- The Quran has verses with clear and unclear rulings
- "in it are verse precise - they are the foundation of the book - and others unspecific."

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- For example, Allah says; "While Allah has made trade permitted and riba prohibited."
- This a clear command that interest is prohibited
- Such verses are taken as final law
- Some verses are vague on one occasion but explained by another verse elsewhere in the Quran
- For example, Allah says; **"Livestock has been made permissible for you except that which shall be recited to you"**
- Allah later explains; **"Forbidden to you are carrion, blood, flesh of swine, that which has been slaughtered for other than Allah."**
- When the Quran is brief, sunnah is referred to for further explanation

- Sunnah as a source of legal thinking

- The sunnah is the second source of islamic law
- Allah commands us to follow the sunnah when he says; "Obey the Messenger"
- Allah also says; "Verily in the Messenger of Allah you have the best model to follow."
- The sunnah explains the unclear verses of the Quran
- **"And we revealed to you the message that you (O Messenger) may make clear to the people what was sent down to them."**
- For example, Allah says; "Establish Prayer."
- However the Quran does not tell the method of prayer
- The Prophet explains it with his ahadith
- The Prophet said; "Pray as you have seen me pray"
- "There is no salah without Fatiha"
- Another example is, Allah says; "Pay Zakat"
- However details are not told, how much is to be paid and to whom
- The Prophet explains in his ahadith
- The Prophet said; **"There is no zakat due on less than five awsaq of dates, there is no zakat due on less than five awaq of silver and there is no zakat due on less than five camels"**
- The Prophet also explained the meanings of words of the Quran which were unknown
- Allah says; "And forbidden to you are khabaith", The Prophet explained the meaning of khabaith as animals with fangs and birds with claws
- The hadith explains whatever is unclear from the Quran, Allah says *"You can eat and drink until you find difference between the white thread and the black thread."*, companions thought that this means to literally identify a black and white thread apart, the Prophet explained that it means the break of dawn to start the fast
- The hadith develops on the laws of the Quran and provides exceptions and details
- For example, Allah says; **"And for all, we have made heirs to what is left by parents and relatives"**, this verse about inheritance says all relatives can inherit
- However the Prophet said; "a murderer will not inherit"

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→ He also said; "a muslim does not inherit from a non-muslim, and a non-muslim does not inherit from a muslim"

- Ijma

- Ijma is the third source of sharia
- It is the consensus of muslims scholars over an issue
- it is referred to when there isn't clear guidance in the Quran and Sunnah
- Muslims have to follow the ijma of scholars; Allah says; "Obey Allah, Obey the Messenger and those charged with authority among you." The authority here refers to scholars.
- Allah says; **"Whoever contradicts the Messenger after guidance has become clear to him and follows other than the believers' way, We shall keep him in the way he has chosen and land him in hell."**
- Allah tells us to consult scholars; "If you don't know then ask those who possess knowledge."
- Allah also says; "If they had referred it to the Messenger and such of them as they are in authority, those among them who are able to think out the matter would have known it"
- The Prophet said; "My nation will not agree upon an error"
- The Prophet said; "Avoid branching path and keep to general community"
- All of these references prove Ijma is correct and must be followed
- The Prophet encouraged mutual discussion, the battle of Uhud and Trench are examples of this

- Examples of Ijma:

- According to ijma, marriage with grandmother and granddaughter is forbidden, on basis of the verse; "Prohibited to you in marriage are your mothers, daughters, sisters." Quran and sunnah are silent on grandparents and grandchildren, scholars agree it is forbidden.
- Grandfathers are given right in inheritance according to Ijma on the basis of the verse; **"It is prescribed when death approaches any of you, if he leaves any goods, he should make a bequest to parents and next of kin"**
- Compilation of Quran under Hazrat Abu Bakr
- Tarawih prayers under Hazrat Umar
- Two Azans for Friday prayer under Hazrat Uthman
- The Prophet said; "Follow my path and the path of the rightly guided caliphs"

- Qiyas

- Qiyas is a comparison between new situations and the Quran and Sunnah
- It is used when the Quran and Sunnah are silent about a new issue and there is no Ijma
- An individual scholar compares the new situation with a situation from the Quran and Sunnah

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- The proof of Qiyas is when Allah says; "if you quarrel over anything, refer it to Allah and the Messenger."
- The Prophet sent Mu'az to Yemen and said; "How will you judge?" Mu'az said, "I will judge according to what is in the Book of Allah." The Prophet said, "What if it is not in the Book of Allah?" Mu'az said, "Then with the tradition of the Messenger of Allah." The Prophet said, "What if it is not in the tradition of the Messenger of Allah?" Mu'az said, "Then I will strive to form an opinion." The Prophet said, "All praise is due to Allah who made suitable the messenger of the Messenger of Allah."
- "I will strive to form an opinion" is evidence of Qiyas
- Scholars find a resembling situation in the Quran or Sunnah (Asal), and compare it with the new situation (Far) and try to find an underlying common point (Illa) to give the final ruling (Hukm)
- Examples of Qiyas:
- Drinking wine is forbidden in Quran due to intoxication, hence all modern intoxicants are haram too by Qiyas
- Everything like studying and playing should be left at the time of Friday azan too based off the verse; **"When Azan is proclaimed on Friday then leave your businesses and hasten towards the mosques for the remembrance of Allah."**

LIFE OF THE PROPHET

Life in Makkah:

- Birth

- 6 months before the Prophet ﷺ's birth, his father Abdullah bin Abdul Muttalib passed away while on a trade journey to Syria
- Hazrat Aminah gave birth to the Prophet ﷺ in 570 AD
- His Grandfather Abdul Muttalib named him Muhammad ﷺ, meaning 'the praised one'
- The name was unique and unheard of before

- Time with Halimah

- It was the custom of Arabs to send sons to deserts
- Not a single woman accepted Muhammad ﷺ because he did not have a father
- One woman, Halimah who had just had a son herself was unable to find a child.
- She only accepted Muhammad ﷺ because she couldn't find anyone else and didn't want to bear the embarrassment of going back empty handed.

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- Halimah's fortunes changed from the moment she took Muhammad ﷺ
- Her donkey who had been very weak and slow became very nimble
- The date trees at her house which had not bore fruit in very long suddenly grew dates
- Her she-camel also started giving milk despite not having done so in very long
- She lacked milk herself for even one child, and now was able to feed both her son and Muhammad ﷺ
- At the age of two, Halimah took Muhammad ﷺ back to his mother but asked her to allow to keep him for longer
- Hazrat Amina allowed her to keep him for longer
- One day, Halima's son told his mother that he saw two men dressed in shining white cut open his chest and cleaned his heart
- He said, "Verily, Muhammad has been murdered"
- Halimah was worried at this and returned Muhammad ﷺ to his mother.

- Abdul Muttalib and Abu Talib

- The Prophet ﷺ lost his mother soon after Halimah returned him at the age of 6
- She passed away while coming back from a visit to her husband's grave in Yathrib
- His grandfather Abdul-Muttalib took him into his care
- Abdul Muttalib treated him with great care and affection, similar to how he did for Abdullah
- He took Muhammad ﷺ with him everywhere, even at meetings of chiefs
- Two years later, the Prophet ﷺ lost his grandfather too
- His uncle, Abu Talib took him into his care
- Abu Talib had been very poor and took care of the Prophet despite his financial troubles
- Abu Talib once took the Prophet ﷺ to Syria on a trade journey
- The caravan stopped at Bostra, a monk named Bahira used to live there
- His manuscripts predicted the coming of a Prophet
- He noticed signs with the caravan, a cloud hovered over the caravan as it moved and stopped when the caravan stopped too
- Bahira invited the caravan for a meal for the first time, even though the caravan stopped there often
- He looked through the faces of everyone and could not see the signs of a Prophet
- He asked if everyone was present and was told that one boy remained with the luggage
- Bahira sent for him and watched him as he ate, asking many questions
- Bahira asked him to remove his cloak from his shoulder, and saw the seal of Prophethood and understood that he is the one
- He told Abu Talib; "Great things are in store for your nephew" and told him to protect him from the Jews for they harm him if they knew who he is

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- Harb-al-Fijar

- The sacrilegious war
- was fought during the forbidden months
- took place in Makkah as the rule of Law was broken
- The Prophet ﷺ was present in the battles without fighting
- He collected fallen arrows from the ground and gave them to his uncles for reuse

- Hilf-al-Fudul

- The confederacy that follow the harb ul fajar
- an oath taken by Quraysh to suppress violence and injustice
- The chiefs of Banu Hashim and Zuhrah and Thaym met and pledged to bring peace
- The Prophet ﷺ was also present and also took the oath
- The Prophet ﷺ said; "I was present in the house of Abdullah ibn Jud'an at so excellent a pact that I would not exchange my part in it for a herd of red camels; and if now in islam, I was summoned onto it, I would gladly respond."

- Marriage with Khadija

- The Prophet ﷺ had earned the titles of Al-Sadiq and Al-Ameen from his honesty in trade journeys
- Hazrat Khadija - a twice widowed wealthy merchant heard of the Prophet ﷺ's honest and trustworthiness
- She hired him for a trade journey to Syria
- Khadija's servant Maysarah accompanied the Prophet ﷺ
- Maysarah witnessed many miracles during the journey
- She had seen two angels hover over the Prophet ﷺ's head guarding him from the scorching sun
- During their stop at Bostra, a monk asked Maysarah about the Prophet ﷺ saying who is sitting under the tree
- The monk said; "None other than a prophet is sitting beneath that tree."
- Hearing about the conduct of the Prophet ﷺ, Khadija sent a proposal for marriage to him
- A female friend of Khadija went to the Prophet ﷺ and asked him why had he not married, the Prophet ﷺ said he did not have the means. Nufaysa said; "What if you were given the means? And what if there was a woman who combined beauty with property, a noble bloodline and an abundant coffer? 'Who is she?' he asked. 'Khadija!' she replied. 'For my part, I am willing,' he said."
- After agreement of both their uncles, the two were of them were married
- The Prophet ﷺ was 25 and Khadija was 40
- The marriage was conducted by Abu Talib

- Black stone issue

- The Prophet was at the age of 35
- The Kaaba had been damaged from its age
- The fear of floods posed a great risk to it
- The Quraysh decided to rebuild it
- After the walls were high enough for the black stone, a disagreement broke out
- Every clan wanted to have the honour of placing it
- Tensions were very high to the extent that they were getting ready for a battle
- The oldest man amongst them suggested that the first person to enter the mosque should be allowed to choose
- The Prophet Muhammad was the first one there
- Everyone was happy seeing him given his titles
- He asked for a cloak and placed the stone on top of cloak
- He had all the clans' chiefs hold a corner of the cloak and carry it to the Kaaba and lift it up
- The Prophet then himself placed the stone on the corner of the Kaaba

- Early Converts

- In the year 610, the Prophet ﷺ received the first revelation at the Cave of Hira
- For the first three years, the Prophet ﷺ preached the message secretly to close people
- Hazrat Khadija was the first to convert after hearing the events of Hira
- Hazrat Abu Bakr was the first adult male to convert to Islam, he was the only one to accept the message without hesitation after hearing of it
- Other early converts were;
- Hazrat Ali bin Abi Talib
- Zayd bin Harith
- Hazrat Uthman bin Affan
- Abdur Rahman bin Awf
- Abu Ubaydah bin Jarrah
- Khalid bin Sa'id
- Many converted at the hand of Abu Bakr
- Khalid bin Sa'id saw a dream where his father was pushing him into a fire and the Prophet saved him, Abu Bakr interpreted his dream and sent him to the Prophet ﷺ to accept Islam
- Hazrat Uthman was returning from a trade journey in Syria when he awoke by a voice saying "Sleepers awake, for verily Ahmed has come forth in Makkah" Abu Bakr also sent him to the Prophet.
- The Prophet was commanded to preach to his nearest of kin in the verse "Warn your family who are your nearest of kin"

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- The Prophet ﷺ arranged a meal for all the sons of Abdul Muttalib and told them about his mission
- No one responded to his message
- Hazrat Ali, aged 10 stood up and said; "O Prophet of Allah, I will be your helper in this"
- The men laughed at the Prophet ﷺ and dispersed

- Call at Safa

- After preaching to his family the Prophet was ordered to preach publicly; "Arise and Warn"
- The Prophet ﷺ climbed the hill of Safa and gathered Makkans
- The Prophet ﷺ asked them if they would believe him if he said there was an army ready to attack them
- The Makkans responded; "Yes, we have only heard the truth from you."
- But when he preached the message of islam, they turned away and left
- His uncle Abu Lahab even cursed him; "May you perish forever, did you call us for such a thing?"
- The Prophet was greatly saddened and shook by the response of the Makkans
- Allah revealed surah Masad to console him
- "May the hand of Abu Lahab perish, doomed he is."

- Opposition by Quraish

- The Prophet invited more people to islam every chance he got
- As more people converted, conflicts between the believers and Quraysh increased
- The Quraysh were worried about the Prophet spreading islam more during the pilgrimage season
- The Quraysh decided to frame him as a magician to stop him
- The Prophet did not pay attention to it and went to the camps of pilgrims to preach
- The Quraysh then started to ridicule and degrade the muslims
- The Prophet was accused of witchcraft
- They also distorted his teachings and circulated false allegations
- When these tactics failed to stop the spread of islam, they began persecuting muslims
- The uncle of Hazrat Uthman used to wrap him in a mat of palm leaves and set fire under them
- Hazrat Bilal used to be beaten by his master Umayyah bin Khalf, he would be tied up and dragged in streets, a heavy rock would be placed on his chest in the middle of the desert under the scorching sun.
- Many early converts were brutally tortured in this way, men and women alike
- It was not easy to harm the Prophet himself, because of his personality, lineage and protection of Abu Talib

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- The Quraysh tried to threaten Abu Talib, and offered him riches and whatever the Prophet desires, be it the most beautiful woman if he gives up on his message
- Abu Talib told this to his nephew, the Prophet responded; **"O Uncle! Even if they place the sun in my right hand and the moon on my left, to force me to renounce my mission, I would not stop until Allah fulfils my mission or destroys me in the process."**
- Hearing that, Abu Talib responded; "Go and preach what you please for, by Allah, I will not forsake you."
- Abu Lahab began to throw stones at the Prophet
- Abu Lahab's wife would scatter thorns and brambles on his path and throw rubbish and filth on him.
- Once, they put the intestines of a camel on the Prophet's back while he was in prostration, he remained in prostration till his daughter Fatimah removed it.
- Abu Jahl forced his two sons to divorce the daughters of the Prophet
- After the Prophet lost his son, they called him abtar, one without a heir

- Migration to Abyssinia

- In the fifth year of Prophethood, the persecutions became very intense
- The Prophet gave permission to muslims to migrate to Abyssinia to save themselves from violence
- The king of Abyssinia, Negus was said to be a just man

- First Migration

- The muslims migrated in two groups
- The first group had twelve men and five women
- Hazrat Uthman and his wife, the daughter of the Prophet Ruqayya were among them
- They were welcomed there and were given the freedom to practice their religion
- Later that year in Ramadan, the Prophet recited the verses of surah Najm at the Kaaba in front of a large group of idolaters, they were so spellbound by the beauty of the words they fell in prostration
- This incident was misreported to the Abyssinian muslims that all of Makkah had accepted islam
- They returned to Makkah only to find out it was not true

- Second Migration

- The Quraysh persecuted them even more after hearing of their good treatment in Abyssinia
- The Prophet allowed muslims to migrate again
- This time the group was larger, 83 men and 18 women secretly made the journey

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- Jaffar bin Abi Talib led them
- The Quraysh were angered when they found out
- They sent two men including Amr ibn Al Aas to slander muslims in front of Negus
- They sent gifts for him and his generals
- They asked Negus to return them to the people of Quraysh
- Negus wanted to hear the muslims' side to it
- Jafar ibn Abi Talib stepped forward and told Negus how they were in ignorance and lived sinful lives and how the Prophet took them out of the dark
- Negus was pleased by Jafar's words
- Amr ibn Al-Aas objected and said that they do not believe in Jesus
- Negus asked Jafar about it and Jafar recited verses of Surah Maryam
- When Jafar finished his recitation, the whole court had tears in their eyes
- Negus sent back the delegation of Quraysh along with their gifts, saying he wouldn't return the muslims even if he was offered a mountain of gold
- This angered Quraysh greatly and made them persecute the muslims in Makkah even more

- Boycott of Banu Hashim

- After the conversion of Hazrat Umar and Hazrat Hamza
- Muslims gained great strength and worshipped openly
- The Quraysh were angered
- Abu Jahl persuaded Quraysh to take action
- The terms of the ban were written and placed inside the Kaaba
- A ban was imposed on the entire clan of Banu Hashim
- No one was allowed to marry a boy or girl from Banu Hashim
- No one was to sell or buy anything from them
- This was to continue until the Prophet renounce Prophethood or the Banu Hashim renounced him
- The Banu Hashim gathered at Shib-e-Abu Talib for security
- Members of their kin would often smuggle food to them
- The ban was lifted three years later
- People began to protest the ill treatment of kinsmen
- The protestants demanded the ban be torn, but Quraysh was against it
- When they brought it out of the Kaaba, they found it eaten up by termites, except the part where it said Bismillah
- At this, the Quraysh abolished the ban

- Year of Sorrow

- The year 619 brought great grief to the Prophet
- Soon after the ban was lifted; his wife Khadija passed away

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- She had been his wife, companion, friend, counsellor, and the mother of his children
- She believed in his Prophethood before the Prophet himself was sure about it
- She had comforted him all through
- Soon after Hazrat Khadija, Abu Talib fell ill and passed away too
- Abu Talib had been his source of strength and protection
- He lost both his source of comfort and protection in the same year
- After the passing of Abu Talib, Abu Lahab became the leader of Banu Hashim, a strict opponent of Islam

- Visit to Taif

- After the passing of Abu Talib, the persecutions increased even more
- Dust and sand were thrown at the Prophet everywhere
- The companions faced greater hardships too
- The Prophet sought the help of the people of Taif
- He went to the walled town with Zayd bin Harith
- The Prophet went to three brothers who were temple guardians
- They insulted him and humiliated him
- They set a mob to chase him down the street and pelt stones at them
- The shoes of both the Prophet and Zayd bin Harith were filled with blood
- The Prophet took shelter in a walled garden at the edge of Taif
- The orchard belong to a man of Quraysh
- Seeing the condition of his kinsman he sent his slave with grapes
- Angel Gibrael came to the Prophet and asked, if the Prophet willed, Taif would be crushed between two mountains
- The Prophet refused, he hoped that their future generations would come to Islam
- He spent a total of 10 days at Taif before returning to Makkah

- Pledges of Aqabah

- In the 11th year of Prophethood
- 6 people from Yathrib came to Makkah for Hajj
- The Prophet met them secretly and invited them to Islam
- They accepted his invitation
- They went back to Yathrib and were successful in inviting more people to Islam
- In the 12th year of Prophethood, 12 people came
- These 12 people took the first pledge of Aqabah at the hand of the Prophet
- They promised to support Islam physically and financially
- The Prophet sent Musab bin Umair to Madinah to preach Islam
- Musab was very successful in inviting more people
- In the 13th year, 73 men and 2 women came from Yathrib

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- They embraced islam and pledged the second pledge of Aqabah
- They pledged to listen to and obey the Prophet, spend in the way of islam, enjoin good and forbid evil, fear none but Allah and protect and defend the Prophet fully
- The people of Yathrib also invited him to his town

- Isra wa Miraj

- One night, the Prophet was staying at his cousin Umm Hani's house
- The Prophet was awoken by Angel Gibrael in the middle of the night
- The Angel took him to Burraq, a winged horse like animal of incredible speed
- The Prophet sat on Burraq and was taken to Masjid al Aqsa
- All the previous Prophets assembled there
- The Prophet Muhammad led them all in prayer
- Angel Gibrael brought vessels containing milk, wine and water to the Prophet. The Prophet chose the milk.
- The Angel said; "You have been guided by the fitrah"
- This part of the journey is known as Isra
- After that, the Prophet was taken for the Mairaj and ascended the heavens on Burraq
- The Prophet met different Prophets on different heavens
- Hazrat Adam on first heaven
- Hazrat Yahya and Isa on the second
- Hazrat Yousuf on the third
- Hazrat Idris on the fourth
- Hazrat Haroon on the fifth
- Hazrat Musa on the sixth
- Hazrat Ibrahim on the seventh
- When the Prophet reached the Sidratul Muntaha, the Lote Tree, Angel Gibrael said he couldn't go any further or his wings would be burnt
- The Prophet was shown the Bait al Ma'mur, which is like the Kaaba of Angels
- The Prophet then met Allah
- He was given the command of 50 prayers and the final two verses of surah baqarah were revealed
- When the Prophet met Hazrat Musa on his descent, Hazrat Musa said to the Prophet that 50 is too much for believers
- The Prophet went back and requested for a reduction, the Prophet requested multiple times till the number came down to 5
- The Prophet was shown Heaven and Hell
- The Prophet returned to Makkah in the same night
- When the Prophet narrated about his journey, the Makkans taunted and laughed at him
- They found it impossible to journey to Jerusalem in such a small amount of time
- When Abu Bakr heard of what the Prophet was telling, he immediately believed it without even hearing it directly from the Prophet. He earned the title of Al Siddique, the testifier of truth

Life in Madinah:

- Events leading to Migration

- The Quraysh had persecuted Muslims since the call at Safa
- They used all possible means to stop Islam
- In the 7th year, they boycotted Banu Hashim
- He lost his protection, Abu Talib after the boycott
- He went to Taif with hope for better response, but their reaction was similar if not worse than Quraysh
- The people of Yathrib promised the Prophet protection and invited him to Yathrib
- Allah commanded the Prophet to migrate
- The Quraysh at their council decide to kill the Prophet and finish it all
- However Allah informed the Prophet beforehand
- **"Remember how the disbelievers plotted against you, to keep you in bonds, or slay you, or get you out. They plot and plan, and Allah too plans. But the best of planners is Allah."**
- The Prophet appointed Ali to stay to return the valuables kept with him
- Ali lay in the Prophet's bed making it seem as if the Prophet is still there
- The Quraysh had his house surrounded, the Prophet came out and cast a dust in their eyes reciting verses of the Quran
- The Quraysh were unable to hear him or see him and the Prophet escaped silently
- The Prophet left Makkah with Abu Bakr

- Cave of Thaur

- The Quraysh set a bounty on their heads of 100 camels
- All the main exits of Makkah were blocked
- The Prophet and Abu Bakr took refuge in the cave of Thaur, around 8km from Makkah
- The Quraysh even reached the entrance of the cave, they would find them even if they looked in their direction
- Abu Bakr was worried about being found, Allah says; **"The two were in the cave, and he said to his companion, have no fear for Allah is with us."**
- When the Quraysh came to the cave, they found a spider's web at the entrance and pigeon had laid eggs nearby and was sitting on them
- They found it impossible for anyone to have entered so they did not check and returned

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- Reaching Madinah

- Abu Bakr's son Abdullah and daughter Asma brought them food, a guide and three camels
- The guide took them from the less busy paths
- Before reaching Yathrib, they stopped at Quba
- Hazrat Ali joined them here
- Here, they set the foundations of the first mosque of Islam
- They left for Yathrib afterwards
- The people of Yathrib greeted them joyfully
- Men in armour raised their swords to salute them
- Women sang songs to welcome him
- The city was renamed to Madinah
- Everyone wanted the Prophet to stay with them
- Whenever someone took hold of his camel, the Prophet said; "Let her go, for she is under Allah's command"
- Qaswa stopped at the courtyard of two orphans Sahl and Suhayl
- The Prophet bought the courtyard from them, even though they offered it as a gift, the Prophet paid its price
- Meanwhile, the Prophet stayed at the house of Abu Ayub Ansari as a guest
- In seven months, the construction of the Prophet's house was completed, it also served as a mosque and community centre

- Mukhawaat

- The Prophet established brotherhood in Yathrib by pairing each of the Ansar with a muhajir
- Hazrat Ali was left at the end, so the Prophet took his hand and said "This is my brother"
- The brotherhood created selflessness
- The Ansar were very generous to their brothers
- They shared their possessions and wealth with them and even named them in inheritance
- The muhajireen treated the Ansar with gratitude in return

- Charter of Madinah

- The people of Yathrib had three Jewish tribes
- To maintain peace and form a good community, he signed a treaty with the Jews
- The terms of the treaty were:
 - Complete religious freedom for all faiths
 - Equal rights for both Jews and Muslims
 - Madinah to be a city of peace for both
 - Both parties to enjoy same security and freedom
 - In case of an attack, both would defend Madinah

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→ The Prophet would decide disputes and his word would be final

- Battle of Badr

- Took place in 624 AD
- The Makkans became more hostile towards muslims after the migration to Madinah
- They allied with Jews around Madinah to put an end to islam
- They started to raid muslim property at the outskirts of Madinah
- Fruit trees were destroyed, flocks were stolen
- The Prophet decided to react by taking revenge on Makkan trade caravans
- Abu Sufyan was returning from Syria with a trade caravan, he was to pass from Badr
- Abu Sufyan worried about an attack from muslims, he sent a messenger to the Quraysh asking for reinforcements to escort the caravan safely
- The Quraysh sent an army of a thousand men led by Abu Jahl
- Abu Sufyan changed his route and got to a point of safety
- He sent another messenger to the Quraysh and told them they could return
- However, Abu Jahl was determined to fight as they had already come this far
- When the Prophet found out, he told the Banu Hashim to prepare for battle, whereas he gave Ansar the choice to choose, but they were all ready for battle
- 313 men, with only 2 horses and 70 camels set off for Badr led by the Prophet
- The Prophet kept praying to Allah for help
- Angels joined the ranks of muslims and the Makkans were defeated
- Abu Jahl was beheaded by a poor young muslim shepherd
- Hazrat Bilal also killed his old master Umayyah bin Khalf
- Fifty were killed and fifty were taken prisoner
- Muslims won their first ever battle
- It added great strength to Muslims
- Large amounts of booty were collected
- The prisoner were treated justly, the rich were freed for heavy ransom and the literate were told to teach ten muslim children to earn freedom
- Many prisoners accepted islam because of their humane treatment too
- Reference: ***"This, and that Allah is the weakener of the struggle of the unbelievers."***

- Battle of Banu Qaynuqa

- The Prophet realised that the Jewish tribes inside Madinah were a danger to the muslims
- They lived in their own forts, had a lot of power and wealth, and questioned the Prophet and his teachings
- After the battle of Badr, a fight broke out between a muslim woman and a jewish merchant
- Two people were killed, including the jewish merchant and an ansar who came to the help of the woman

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- Instead of going to the Prophet for arbitration, they requested reinforcement from their former allies against the muslims
- The reinforcements however did not come
- The Prophet blocked Qaynuqa with his forces
- They held out for 2 weeks before surrendering
- The Prophet spared their lives but their property was taken
- The Jews were dismissed from Madinah
- It established the authority of the Prophet in Madinah

- Battle of Uhud

- The Muslims and Makkans met again in 625
- The defeat at Badr greatly angered the Quraysh
- They began to prepare for revenge
- The Prophet was informed by his uncle Abbass that three thousand men will soon attack them
- The council of war was called and Ibn Ubayy wanted to defend Madinah from inside, the rest of the force wanted to face them in open plains
- The Prophet solved the issue by leaving Ibn Ubayy with 300 men and took his 700 men to Uhud
- The Prophet strategically divided his army
- 50 archers were placed at the top Uhud to defend the rear of the Muslims
- They were strictly instructed by the Prophet not to leave their post
- The Makkans were led by Khalid bin Waleed
- The Muslims had a good start and were able to break the front enemy lines
- The archers came down to collect the spoils of war when they saw a chance
- Khalid bin Waleed saw this and attacked the unprotected muslims
- The muslims began to panic and many rushed up the slopes of Uhud
- The Prophet was injured too amidst the chaos
- He lost some teeth and the horn of his helmet pierced his cheek too
- Around twenty muslims formed a protective shield around the Prophet, many were injured too
- Rumour spread that the Prophet had been killed
- Muslims were demoralised, Makkans also eased
- 70 Muslims were martyred and 40 Makkans were killed
- Hazrat Hamza was killed by Wahshi, the slave of Hinda, wife of Abu Sufyan
- Hinda also chewed on his liver
- Reference: *"Those of you who turned back on the day the two hosts Met, -it was Satan who caused them to fail, because of some (evil) they had done."*

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- Battle of Trench

- The battle of Khandaq took place in 5 AH
- Banu Nadir allied with the Quraysh to avenge their exile
- Seeing their strength, other tribes like Banu Ghatfan, Banu Asad and Banu Salaim joined them
- The muslims force could not match the enemy numbers
- The Prophet held the council of war after being informed of the threat
- Salman Al Farsi gave the best suggestion of digging a trench around the city like the Persians do
- Everyone agreed to the idea
- Every man in Madinah, including the Prophet himself began to dig the trench
- Seeing the Prophet dig too, the muslims felt even more energised
- The Quraysh and their allies were shocked to see the trench
- They made a few attempts to get across by no one could succeed
- The Makkans eventually began to run out of animal fodder
- Two weeks into the siege, a storm blew with heavy rains, flattening the tents of both sides
- The morale of the Makkans was low and they lost the will to fight after the storm
- The muslims won without any actual fighting

- Treaty of Hudaibiya

- In the sixth year of Hijra
- The Prophet saw himself performing umrah in a dream
- He invited his companions to join him for umrah after narrating his dream
- Seventy camels were brought to be sacrificed
- The Prophet's wife, Umm Salamah accompanied him
- The Quraysh did not want to allow the muslims to enter Makkah for umrah
- Khalid bin Waleed was sent with 200 troops to stop them
- The Prophet was informed of this by his scout
- He changed the route and arrived at Hudaibiya to camp there
- Hazrat Uthman was sent to Makkah as a muslim ambassador
- He was well received in Makkah due to his relations
- However rumor was spread that he had been murdered
- The Muslims made a pledge at the hand of the Prophet called Bait ul Rizwan
- They pledged to avenge the death of Hazrat Uthman
- Makkan envoys soon arrived and a treaty was formed
- The Quraysh and muslims signed the treaty of Hudaibiya with terms:
- No war for 10 years
- Muslims could not take Muslims from Makkah, but Quraysh could take their relatives from Muslims
- Whoever wanted to have a pact with either parties could do so

MOJZA

- The muslims would go back that year, and come back the following year
- The pilgrims were very unhappy with the treaty
- On their way back, verses of surah fatah were revealed
- "Verily we have given you a glorious victory, so that Allah may forgive your past faults and those to follow; fulfil His favour to you and guide you on the straight path" (48:1)
- "Allah's pleasure was with the Believers when they swore loyalty under the tree" (48:18)
- These verses made the muslim rejoice

- Letters to Emperors:

- The Prophet sent letters to different rulers around the world
- The Roman Emperor Heraclius was impressed but didn't accept islam
- The King of Egypt, Maquqa also didn't accept but sent back gifts
- Negus, the Emperor of Abyssinia accepted islam
- Mundhir, the governor of Bahrain accepted islam
- Haudha, the Governor of Yamama did not accept islam
- Harith the King of Damuscus did not accept islam
- The King of Oman Jaifer and his brother Abd accepted islam
- The Persian Emperor Chosroes reacted with anger and tore up the letter, the Prophet cursed his empire

- Khyber Expedition

- It took place in 628
- After the treaty of Hudaibiya, the muslims could focus on Banu Nadir
- The Jews had conspired against the muslims from the forts of Khyber
- The Prophet marched to Khyber with only those who had gone on the pilgrimage
- The Jews were unable to unite against the muslims
- The muslims had to fight many small skirmishes for this reason
- The muslims attacked the fort nearest to them
- Soon, a spy was captured who told the muslims the weaknesses of the forts
- The muslims were able to take the weaker forts with this information
- The fort of Qamus gave a lot of trouble to muslims
- The Prophet gave the standard to Hazrat Ali
- The battle to follow then was in the favour of Hazrat Ali
- The Jews however escaped from a back door of the fort and hid in other forts
- The citadel of Zubayr fell next, followed by the strongest fort of Qamus
- Hazrat Ali killed a very strong Jewish warrior Marhab in combat on the first attack
- The chief of Qamus traded all their wealth and belongings for their lives
- However, the chief and his cousins were later put to death for hiding wealth
- After the fall of Qamus, Khyber came under Muslim control

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- Jews were allowed to continue working in the lands in exchange of half their earnings per year
- 93 Jews were killed in the expedition, 18 muslims were martyred
- The Muslims were now safe from any threats from Banu Nadir

- Battle of Mu'tah

- In 629, the Prophet had sent missionaries to Bedouin tribes of Syria
- They were treated with hostility and most of them were killed
- The Prophet also sent an envoy to Caesar
- The envoy was intercepted by the chief of the Ghassan tribe and killed
- This could not be ignored and Prophet sent a force of three thousand men
- They were led by Zaid bin Harith
- The Prophet had instructed them that if Zayd was to be martyred, Jafar bin Abi Talib would be next in command, followed by Abdullah ibn Rawahah
- If all three were to fall, the muslims were to choose amongst themselves
- The Byzantines had expected them and they met at Mu'ta with an army of 100,000
- All the three commanders were martyred in battle
- The command came to Khalid bin Waleed
- With his unique strategy, they were able to retreat with only 12 martyrs while the Romans lost many more.

- Conquest of Makkah

- In 630, the Quraysh violated the treaty of Hudaibiyyah
- Men of an ally tribe of Quraysh, Banu Bakr killed a man of Banu Khuza'a, an ally of the muslims
- Quraysh supplied Banu Bakr with weapons and two of their men also took part in the fighting
- The Prophet gave the Quraysh three options when he heard of this; to pay blood money, to break ties with Banu Bakr or dissolve the treaty of Hudaibiya
- The Quraysh chose the third option
- The Quraysh soon realised their mistake and Abu Sufyan tried to negotiate and alter the terms of the treaty but his efforts were in vain
- The Prophet gathered all the allies of Muslims
- They gathered their armies outside Madina
- The Prophet marched from Madinah with an army of 10,000
- They reached the outskirts of Makkah and camped outside the city
- To show off the strength of the muslims, they spread out and lit torches and campfires making their army seemed huge
- Abu Sufyan went with two companions to the Prophet and accepted islam

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- The Prophet sent Abu Sufyan back to his house and declared that whoever took shelter in his house or the Kaaba would be safe
- The Prophet split his army into four columns and enter Makkah from all sides
- They were instructed to only fight in self defence
- Only Khalid bin Waleed was met with some resistance
- A dozen Makkans were killed
- After the muslims had fully poured into Makkah, the Prophet made tawaf of the Kaaba and recited verses of the Quran
- "the truth has now come and falsehood perished; for falsehood is bound to perish"
- The Prophet broke all the 360 idols around the Kaaba
- The Prophet addressed the Makkans and forgave them despite all their cruelty
- The Prophet climbed Safa, where he first preached publicly and was rejected and ridiculed
- This time people in large numbers came and accepted islam at his hand

- Battle of Hunain

- The Hawazain tribe from Taif was still strictly opposed to islam
- They gathered their army after the conquest of Makkah
- They collected an army of 20,000 men at the valley of Hunain
- The Prophet left Makkah with an army of 12,000 strong
- The army of the Hawazin was led by Malik
- Malik positioned the best of his archers at either side of the valley of Hunain
- The Muslims needed to pass through the valley
- As soon as muslims entered the valley, the Hawazin attacked them
- Muslims were surrounded by men from all directions
- Many muslims fell back due to the shock and confusion
- The Prophet stood his ground and rallied the troops around him
- The disciplined section of the army began to counter attack
- Hazrat Abbas re-organised the army
- The muslims were able to defeat the Hawazin after a close battle
- The Hawazin retreated behind the walls of Taif
- The muslims collected a lot of booty
- Hawazin women and children who had been left behind were taken captive
- Allah says about the battle; **"On the day of Hunain, when you rejoiced your numbers, but it availed you naught, and the earth, vast as it is, was straightened for you, then you turned back in flight, Then Allah did send His calmness on the Messenger and on the believers and sent down forces which you saw not"**

- Siege of Taif

- After the Battle of Hunain, the Prophet laid siege on Taif

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- Taif had enough provisions for a year
- After a month, the siege was not going anywhere and the Prophet lifted it
- The muslims begged the Prophet to curse Taif but instead he prayed for their guidance
- When the spoils of the battle of Hunain were distributed, the Prophet released his share of Hawazin captives to return to their tribe
- Most muslims followed the example of the Prophet
- Those who did not, were offered 6 camels for each captive they free, which they agreed to
- Malik and the people of Hawazin were greatly impressed by the Prophet's treatment of the captives and the distribution of camels
- The chief of the tribe that defended Taif successfully now besieged it
- Malik cut off the trade routes
- Taif realised they had to make peace with the Prophet or they would face financial crisis

- Expedition of Tabuk

- Rumours were spread that Heraclius of Byzantine was preparing a campaign against muslims
- The Prophet called together all muslims and allies to counter the attack
- An army of 30,000 was assembled
- They had 10,000 horses
- The heat and drought in the region posed many problems
- The Prophet asked for donations to fund the army
- The rich Muslims contributed generously towards the cause
- Hazrat Uthman gave 900 camels and a hundred horses, along with large sums of money
- Hazrat Abu Bakr gave away his entire wealth
- Hazrat Umar gave half of his wealth
- Talha, Saad bin Ubadah and Muhammad bin Maslamah also donated generously
- The 30,000 muslims arrived at Tabuk
- The rumours proved to be false on their arrival
- The Byzantines were so afraid that they did not even stand up against the muslims
- The expedition gained a lot of support and confidence for muslims

- Farewell Pilgrimage and Sermon

- In 632, the Prophet decided to lead the Hajj
- Pilgrims gathered from all over, everyone was eager to accompany the Prophet
- 144,000 pilgrims collected for this Hajj
- The Prophet's ways established the way of Hajj forever
- On the day of Arafat, after noon, the Prophet delivered the final sermon
- The sermon's main points were:
- Listen attentively and pass on the message to those absent

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- Life and property of muslims are sacred
- Muslims are accountable for their deeds
- Interest is prohibited
- All enmity from before islam is no more
- Satan leads astray with small things
- Women have rights and they must be acknowledged
- The pillars of islam must be observed
- All of mankind is one family
- Superiority over one another is only on the basis of piety
- All muslims are brothers
- No Prophet was to come after him
- Pass on the message of islam
- The religion has been perfected and completed
- The final revelation was revealed during his sermon; **"This day I have perfected for you your religion and completed my favour upon you and chose islam for you as your religion."**
- At the end of the sermon, the Prophet asked; "O people, have I faithfully delivered unto you my message?" The Pilgrims said yes. The Prophet raised his right hand and said, "O Allah bear witness that I have conveyed your message to your people."

- Passing of the Prophet

- The Prophet spoke about Paradise continually after returning to Madinah
- He visited Jannatul Baqi and prayed for their forgiveness
- The Prophet fell ill soon afterwards
- He was given the choice by Allah to live longer or return to Allah
- The Prophet chosen to return
- The Prophet moved to Hazrat Aisha's house
- Abu Bakr was appointed to lead the prayer in his place
- He prayed behind Abu Bakr on his last day
- He passed away in Hazrat Aisha's house

FIRST ISLAMIC COMMUNITY

10 Blessed Companions

- Hazrat Abu Bakr

- His name before islam was Abdul Kaabah
- He was a childhood friend of the Prophet

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- He was known as Abu Bakr for playing with young camels
- He became a wealthy merchant
- When the Prophet received the first revelation, he preached to Abu Bakr
- Abu Bakr professed islam without any hesitation
- The Prophet named him Abdullah after his conversion
- He was the first free adult muslim male
- Many prominent companions accepted islam because of him
- Hazrat Uthman, Talha, Zubair and Bilal came to islam because of him
- Abu Bakr spent much of his wealth in the way of islam
- Had full faith in the Prophet
- Believed in Isra wa Miraj without even hearing it from Prophet himself
- Earned the title of Al-Siddique, the testifier of truth
- He was the only one with the Prophet during the migration to Madina
- He hid in the cave of Thawr with him
- The Quran says; "When the disbelievers drove him out, he had no more than one companion. There were two in the cave. And he said to his companion: 'Have no fear for Allah is with us.'"
- He took part in battles with the Prophet
- He gave away all of his wealth for the expedition of Tabuk
- The Prophet asked him; "What did you leave for your family?" He replied, "I have left for them Allah and his Prophet"
- Abu Bakr was appointed as the first Amir ul Hajj in 9 AH
- During the Prophet's illness, he led the prayer
- Abu Bakr was the one to console Umar and the public upon the Prophet's passing

- Hazrat Umar

- Born in Makkah around 580 AD
- Belonged to Adi clan of Quraish
- In the beginning, Umar was a fierce enemy of Islam
- The Prophet had prayed that Allah guides one of the two Umars, him or Abu Jahl
- He once visited a soothsayer about the Prophet
- The soothsayer confirmed the arrival of the Prophet
- Umar cursed the soothsayer and return in rage
- Umar found the Prophet at the Kaabah, reciting the Quran
- When Umar listened, he thought it was the work of a poet
- The Prophet recited the verse; "This is the revealed word of God, it's not the work of any poet"
- Umar then thought it must be the work of a soothsayer
- The Prophet recited: "This is not the word of any soothsayer; it is divine word communicated through Gibrael"
- Umar then for some time felt that this may be the word of truth

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- However, he ignored those feelings and returned to hostility
- Umar participated in the counsels of Quraysh
- At one counsel they agreed to kill the Prophet, Umar volunteered to do it
- Umar set out to kill the Prophet
- On his way, he met his old friend Nuaim who had accepted islam
- Umar told Nuaim he was going to slay the Prophet
- Nuaim said that before you kill the Prophet, see in your own house as your sister and brother and law have accepted islam
- Umar changed his direction towards his sister's house
- When he reached Fatima and her husband Saeed bin Zaid's house
- He found them reading Quran from a leaf
- Fatima hid the leaf and welcomed Umar
- Umar demanded: "What were you reading", Fatima replied "Nothing"
- Umar took hold of Saeed bin Zaid by his throat
- Umar called him an apostate from the faith of his forefathers
- Saeed replied he had abandoned falsehood for truth
- Umar was about to strike him when Fatima intervened
- She said, "You may kill us if you like, but we will not leave our faith"
- Umar asked to read the leaf
- Fatima made him purify himself and handed him the leaf
- He read the first few verses of surah Ta Ha
- Umar was moved and decided to accept islam
- He said to Fatima and Saeed; "I came to you as an enemy of Islam, I go from you as a friend of islam"
- Umar went to the house of Arqam to meet the Prophet
- His companions were afraid to see him at the door with a sword
- The Prophet asked Hazrat Hamza to let him in
- Umar then accepted islam at the hand of the Prophet
- All the muslims rejoiced at his conversion
- He was the fortieth convert
- The next day, Hazrat Umar and Hamza led the muslims to the Kaaba to pray openly for the first time
- The Quraysh feared Umar too much to do anything
- The Prophet gave him the title of Al Faruq
- During the migration to Madinah, while everyone else left in secrecy
- Umar openly challenged the Quraysh to stop him, no one dared to try
- Umar was from the two companions who saw the dream of Azan at Madina
- Hazrat Umar took part in all major battles
- At Badr, no one from the Adi clan participated because of fear of meeting eyes with Umar
- He was among those who protected the Prophet at Uhud
- He wed his daughter Hafsa to the Prophet
- He was one of the Katibeen e Wahi
- He gave away half his wealth for the expedition of Tabuk

MOJZA

- When the Prophet passed away, he was furious to hear about it
- He threatened to kill anyone who said the Prophet had passed
- Hazrat Abu Bakr calmed him down

- Hazrat Uthman

- born in 579 AD
- was from the Umayyah family of Quraysh
- given the title of Usman-e-Ghani
- knew how to read and write
- he was a wealthy merchant
- spent wealth in charity before islam too
- Was a soft natured and kind hearted man
- In 610, on his return from a trade journey to Syria
- He was awoken by a voice at night
- "O you who are asleep, wake up for Ahmed has arrived in Makkah"
- On his arrival in Makkah, he came to know of the Prophet Muhammad's declaration of Prophethood
- He discussed long about the Prophet with Abu Bakr
- Abu Bakr advised Uthman to accept islam
- Abu Bakr took him to the Prophet
- The Prophet told him of the events of Hira
- Uthman was very happy to hear his narration
- He declared his faith at the hand of the Prophet
- He was the second person to convert to Islam after Abu Bakr
- The Umayyads were furious at Uthman for pledging allegiance to a Hashemite
- His uncle wrapped him in a carpet of palm leaves and set fire under it
- His mother too forced him to renounce his faith
- Uthman remained firm despite all hardships
- After Abu Lahab made both his sons divorce the daughters of the Prophet
- He was married to Ruqayyah, the daughter of the Prophet
- Hazrat Uthman and his wife migrated to Abyssina in the first group of migrants
- The Prophet said; "Uthman is the first man from my Ummah to migrate with his family"
- He returned to Makkah after the rumor of Makkans accepting islam
- He migrated for a second time to Madina
- He could not participate at Badr as Ruqayyah was ill
- His wife passed away before the Muslims returned from battle
- The Prophet said he would be rewarded as if he participated in the battle
- The Prophet wed his other divorced daughter Umm e Kulsoon to him as well
- He was titled Zun-Noorain, the possessor of two lights
- The Prophet said; "If I had a third daughter, I would surely give her in marriage to him"
- He took part in all battles but Badr

MOJZA

- He was sent to Makkah for negotiations at the time of treaty of Hudaibiya
- The Prophet and Muslims pledged to avenge him
- Despite the dissatisfaction of most muslims with the treaty, Uthman was happy with the terms
- After the migration to Madinah, he bought a well from a Jew for 20,000 dirhams for the muslims
- He bought land for the extension of the Prophet's mosque when it became overcrowded
- He gave 1000 camels, 50 horse and 1000 gold coins for the Tabuk expedition
- He was among the Katibeen-e-Wahi
- He also wrote letters and official documents for the Prophet

- Hazrat Ali

- Born 600 AD
- First cousin of the Prophet
- Son of the Prophet's uncle Abu Talib
- When he found out about Islam he accepted islam at the age of 11
- He was the first among the youth to convert
- During the migration to Madina, he stayed behind to return valuables
- He slept on the Prophet's bed to fool the Quraysh into thinking it's the Prophet
- In Madinah, when brothers were made, he was left behind
- The Prophet said to him; "You are my brother in this world and the hereafter"
- He participated in all battles and killed many strong warriors like Walid and Shaiba
- He protected the Prophet at Uhud
- He dressed the Prophet's wound with Fatima
- The Prophet gave him the standard at Khyber
- He was given the title of Asadullah, the Lion of Allah after defeating Banu Nadir
- He was among the katibeen-e-wahi and a great scholar of islam
- He was one of the scribes at Hudaibiya
- Was left in charge of Madina during the expedition of Tabuk
- He closely attended the Prophet during his illness
- Bathed and shrouded the body of the Prophet, and also lowered into grave

- Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah

- Ninth convert to islam
- One of the ten blessed companions
- Was among the Katibeen e Wahi
- Migrated to both Abyssinia and Madina
- Participated in all battles led by Prophet
- Fought against his own father at Badr

MOJZA

- Pulled out the hooks from the cheek of the Prophet with his teeth
- Lost two of teeth in the process
- The Prophet called him the custodian of his ummah
- He was a commander of the muslim army under caliphs
- Captured Hims, Damascus and Aleppo
- Khalid bin Waleed worked under him too
- Died to a plague at the age of 58 in 638 AD

- Saeed bin Zaid

- One of the ten blessed companions
- Belonged to Banu Adi tribe
- Follower of a monotheist religion of Ibraheem
- Cousin of Hazrat Umar
- He was married to Fatima, the sister of Umar
- He and his wife both accepted islam together
- Umar held him by the throat and was about to beat him up before his conversion
- migrated to Madinah
- Participated in all battles led by Prophet
- Present at Bait-i-Rizwan and treaty of Hudaibiya
- Also, participated in battles under caliphs
- Attended Umar after his assassination attack
- On his advice, Umar nominated 6 people for the caliphate
- Passed away at Kufa at the age of 80 in 35 AH

- Saad bin Abi Waqas

- From the ten blessed companions
- Belonged to Banu Zuhrah
- Paternal cousin of Prophet's mother
- Was just 17 when he converted
- His mother forced him to abandon islam
- She threatened him of starving herself to death
- He stood steadfast and his mother had to give in
- The Quran says for this; "But if they (your parents) strive to make you join in the worship of me things of which you have no knowledge, obey them not"
- Participated in all battles led by Prophet
- Was made governor of Persia during caliphate of Abu Bakr
- Was commander of muslim army during caliphates
- Led in conquest of Iraq and laid foundation of Kufa
- Planned the decisive battle of Qadisiya against Persians

MOJZA

- He was ill and issued orders from sickbed
- Was amongst the 6 nominees for caliph after Umar
- Was governor of Kufa during caliphate of Uthman
- Was offered caliphate after Uthman but refused
- Retired from politics when Ali was made caliph
- Stayed in Madinah till his death
- The Prophet said about him;
- "O Allah answer Saad when he supplicates you"
- During Uhad Prophet said to him;
- "O Saad! Shoot the arrows; may my mother and father be sacrificed on you"

- Abdul Rahman bin Auf

- One of those given the tidings of paradise
- Belonged to Banu Zuhrah
- Was called Abd al-Ka'bah before islam
- The Prophet named him Abd al-Rahman
- Migrated both to Abyssinia and Madina
- He set up a business in Madinah
- Became one of the wealthiest merchants
- Was greatly wounded at Uhud, lost teeth and his foot was permanently injured
- Appointed as ameer-ul-Hajj under first three caliphs
- Amongst 6 nominees of Umar
- Was not willing to be caliph
- Left 400 dinars for each of the 100 survivors of Badr
- Generously spent for muslims
- Gave a garden to the mothers of the faithful
- Died in 32 AH

- Talha bin Ubaidullah

- Belonged to Banu Taym
- Embraced islam in his teenage
- Invited to islam by Abu Bakr
- Migrated to Madinah
- Devoted all his wealth and energy to islam
- Known for his bravery, piety and generosity
- Titled Al Khair, the Benevolent and Al Fayyaz, the Generous by the Prophet
- Appointed at Badr to keep an eye for caravans
- Acted as a human shield for the Prophet at Uhud
- He got many wounds and lost two fingers

MOJZA

- He helped the Prophet climb the rock by putting him on his back
- Made his place among Ashra e Mubashra
- The Prophet said; "Talha has made paradise certain for himself"
- Participated in all battles
- Was present at Bait ul Rizwan and Hudaibiya
- Played decisive role at Hunain
- Financially aided all battles
- Part of Majlis e Shooru under first two caliphs
- Distributed 700 dirhams among Ansar and Muhajir

- Zubair bin Al-Awwam

- Belonged to Banu Asad
- Nephew of Khadija, Prophet's first wife
- Embraced islam aged 14
- Was tormented by his uncle
- Remained steadfast on his faith
- Migrated both to Abyssinia and Madina
- Took part in all battles
- Was present at Hudaibiya
- The Prophet said; "Every Prophet has a helper and my helper is Zubair"
- Promised paradise by the Prophet
- Nominated in the 6 to succeed Umar
- Martyred in the Battle of Camel 36 AH

Mothers of the Faithful

- Khadija bint Khuwalid

- Twice-widowed woman
- Known as Tahira, the pure, even before islam
- Had three sons and daughter from first two marriages
- Was one of the richest and noblest women of Makkah
- She hired the Prophet to do her trade
- The Prophet's character impressed her
- She proposed marriage and the Prophet accepted
- The Prophet was 25 and she was 40
- All the Prophet's children except Ibrahim were born to her
- Bore four daughters and two sons to Prophet
- Only wife in whose lifetime Prophet didn't remarry

MOJZA

- Gave all her wealth to the Prophet for islam
- Consoled the Prophet after the first revelation
- The first person to accept islam
- Stood by the Prophet against all opposition
- She died after the boycott of Banu Hashim in 619
- The Prophet was greatly saddened
- He called the year; 'The Year of Sorrow'
- The Prophet said about Khadija; "The noblest of women in the world are Maryam and Khadija."

- Ayesha bint Abu Bakr

- Daughter of Abu Bakr
- She was very young at the time of marriage
- The only maiden the Prophet married
- She spent her youth years with the Prophet
- Learned a lot from the Prophet in his company
- Said to be the most learned mother of the faithful
- Served water to the wounded at Uhud
- Accompanied Prophet in Farewell Hajj
- Hypocrites of Madinah once falsely alleged her
- Verses of surah Nur (24:12) were revealed to prove her innocence
- Prophet spent his last days in her house
- Prophet was buried in her house
- Taught Islam after the Prophet's demise
- Narrated over 2000 ahadith
- Clashed with Hazrat Ali during his caliphate
- Stayed away from politics afterwards
- Buried in Jannat ul Baqi in 58 AH

- Hafsa bint Umar

- Daughter of Umar bin Khattab
- Migrated both to Abyssinia and Madinah
- Her first husband was martyred at Badr
- The Prophet proposed to her and married her
- Her knowledge is ranked second to Ayesha
- Hafsa was the custodian of the original manuscript of the Quran
- she kept it in a large wooden box
- It came to be known as Mushaf-e-Hafsa
- She narrated around 60 ahadith

MOJZA

- Died in 41 AH
- Instructed all her wealth to be distributed among poor
- The Prophet said about her: "She is the one who keeps fast during the day and who stands during the night for worship"

- Zaynab bint Jahsh

- Paternal cousin of the Prophet
- First married to the Prophet's adopted son, Zayd bin Harith
- Her marriage with Zayd was not successful
- Zayd divorced her and then she was married to the Prophet
- The marriage was commanded by the Quran
- She rightly claimed to be the only marriage enacted by Allah himself
- "We joined her in marriage to you" (33:37)
- Titled Umm al-Hikam, Mother of Wisdom
- Known as 'one with the long arm' for generosity
- Narrated 11 ahadith
- Died in 20 AH, aged 52

- Maria Qibtia

- The Prophet sent a letter to Al-Moqawqas, ruler of Alexandria
- Al-Moqawqas welcomed the messenger and hear his speech
- He said he would not convert as they already have their religion
- He sent Maria to Madina with the messenger
- Came to Madinah in 7 AH
- Accepted islam during her journey to Madinah
- She gave birth to Ibrahim
- Ibrahim died in his infancy, Maria was greatly saddened
- She lived 5 years after the Prophet
- Hazrat Umar was the caliph and invited all people to come pray her funeral

Other prominent Companions

- Zaid bin Thabit

- Was from Madinah
- Accepted islam at the hands of Musa'b bin Umair
- Was only eleven, a year before Hijra

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- Among the ashab-e-suffa
- Had sharp memory and extraordinary intelligence
- Among the Katibeen-e-Wahi
- Amongst the senior most scribes
- Had most of the Quran with him in written form
- The Prophet used to hear Quran from him because of his grace in recitation
- Had a gift of mastery over languages
- The Prophet asked him to learn Hebrew, Persian and Coptic languages
- Became a scholar of the Torah and Injil
- Not allowed by Prophet to take part at Badr
- An active participant in other battles like Uhud and Trench
- Narrated 92 ahadith
- Appointed as head for the compilation of Quran by Abu Bakr
- Appointed Qadi of Madinah and member of Shura by Umar
- Made copies of Mushaf-e-Hafsa to solve dialect problem under Uthman
- Hazrat Uthman also appointed him as head of Bait-ul-Maal
- Died in 45 AH at the age of 56

- Abdullah bin Masud

- Used to be a shepherd before embracing islam
- Offered to be in the service of the Prophet after conversion
- The Prophet agreed and Abdullah began to tend to his needs
- He remained closely attached to the Prophet
- He would accompany the Prophet on his journeys
- Would wake the Prophet when he slept
- He used to carry his staff and miswak
- He had great knowledge of islam
- The Prophet said; "Whoever wants to read the Quran as fresh as when it was revealed then let him read according to the recitation of Abdullah bin Masud"
- He used to say; "By Him besides whom there is no god, no verse of the book of God has been revealed without my knowing where it was revealed and the circumstances of revelation"
- was among the katibeen-e-wahi
- Narrated 800 ahadith
- Was crucial in the compilation of the Quran
- Was appointed as administrator of public treasury of Kufa by Umar

- Ubayy bin Kaab

- Came to accept islam at the second pledge of Aqabah
- Known as the chief on Ansar

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- Given many titles by the Prophet
- Wrote down both the Quran and the hadith
- Among the first collectors of Zakat appointed by the Prophet
- Participated in all the ghazwat
- Led the first taraweeh prayers
- Narrated around 100 ahadith
- Was in advisory to first three caliphs
- Died in Madinah in 39 AH

- Zaid bin Harith

- A Syrian, kidnapped by bandits
- Presented as a slave to Khadija
- Khadija presented to the Prophet
- The Prophet was very pleased and adopted him
- His name was changed to Zaid bin Muhammad
- The Quran revealed that no one can be called by other than the name of their father
- Name was reverted back to original
- His status in the eyes of the Prophet remained same
- Married to the Prophet's maid Umme Aiman
- Umme Aiman bore him Osama bin Zaid
- Among the earliest converts
- Accompanied the Prophet to Taif and acted as a human shield
- Migrated to Madinah
- Married the Prophet's cousin Zainab bint Jahsh
- The marriage was unhappy and they divorced
- Zainab was married to the Prophet
- "Zaid having settled the matter concerning her divorce, we have married her to you"
- Gained authority and power at Madinah
- Led the army for the battle of Muthah
- Martyred in the battle in 629

- Salman Al-Farsi

- He was from Persia
- Wandered country to country
- Settled at Madinah after accepting islam
- Gave the suggestion of digging the trench for the battle of trench
- Participated in all battles following the trench
- Very knowledgeable and God fearing
- Umar made him governor of Madain

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→ The Prophet said; "Allah has commanded me to love four men, for He too loves them. They are Ali, Abu zar, Miqdad and Salman"

- Hazrat Hamza

- Uncle of the Prophet
- Two years older than the Prophet
- Fond of wrestling and hunting
- Excellent in swordsmanship and archery
- Was too busy with his pastimes to notice spread of islam
- Once, when he was returning from a hunt
- Was informed that Abu Jahl abused his nephew while preaching
- He stood against Abu Jahl and accepted islam
- Gave up wrestling and hunting, which he loved, for islam
- Added great strength to the muslims
- Led muslims out to pray openly with Umar
- Migrated to Madinah
- Killed many disbelievers at Badr
- He killed the father of Hinda, wife of Abu Sufyan
- Hinda had hired a slave Wahshi to kill him for his freedom
- Wahshi hit behind a rock and killed Hamza with his spear
- Hinda chewed on the liver of Hazrat Hamza
- She made a necklace out of his ears and nose
- The Prophet titled him 'The Chief of Martyrs'

- Hazrat Bilal

- An Abyssinian slave
- Among the early converts
- Was greatly tortured by Quraysh
- His master Umayyah bin Khalf inflicted great pain on him
- Abu Bakr found him getting tortured and set him free
- Made the first muezzin of islam by the Prophet
- He is known as the Prophet's Muezzin
- Continued as the Muezzin till death of Prophet
- Was relieved from his duty by Abu Bakr on his wish
- Took part in almost all battles
- Killed his former master at Badr
- Was entrusted with public treasury by Prophet
- Among those who performed funeral rites of Prophet
- Accompanied Abu Ubaydah on campaign to Syria during caliphate of Umar

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- Hazrat Umar asked him to give Azan when he conquered land
- It was his last Azan
- He lived in isolation for the rest of his life till he died in Damascus.

- Hazrat Fatima

- Youngest daughter of the Prophet
- Loved by the Prophet very much
- Removed the intestines of the camel that Quraysh placed on the back of the Prophet
- Migrated to Madinah with stepmother Sawdah
- Prophet would stand up to greet her
- He would offer her his place to sit
- Fatima would do the same for her father
- Married to Ali in 2 AH
- Hazrat Ali did not marry anyone else during her lifetime
- Faced extreme poverty
- Had five children
- Hazrat Hassan, Hussain, Mohsin, Umm-e-Kulsoom and Zainab
- Very knowledgeable in religion
- She passed away just six months after the Prophet in 11 AH
- Known as Zahra, the shining one
- She used to be close to the Prophet in stressful times
- Held in high regard by some sects, especially Shias

- Hazrat Hassan ibn Ali

- First son of Ali and Fatima
- Prophet named him Hassan, meaning the beautiful one
- Would sit on the Prophet's lap
- He was 8 years old when the Prophet passed away
- Served all four caliphs faithfully
- Became caliph for a year after his father
- Stepped down from caliph for Ameer Muawiya
- Spent rest of his life as a scholar
- Died in 50 AH and buried at Madinah

- Hazrat Hussain ibn Ali

- Second son of Ali and Fatima
- Prophet named him Hussain, the small beautiful one

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- Sat on the Prophet's lap with Hassan as a child
- 7 years old at the demise of the Prophet
- Faithfully served all four caliphs and his brother too
- Spent most of his life as a scholar
- Was against caliphate of Yazid bin Muawiya
- Martyred with his family at Karbala in 60 AH

- Karbala

- Hazrat Hussain was loyal to Hazrat Ali
- He was unhappy when his brother stepped down
- He refused to accept the Umayyad caliphate
- After Yazid took over
- Hazrat Hussain was invited to Kufa by his supporters
- They called him to pledge allegiance to him
- They wished to rise against the Umayyad caliphate
- Imam Hussain sent his cousin Muslim bin Aqil to survey Kufa
- Muslim saw that the people of Kufa were in support of Hussain
- Muslim bin Aqil sent a letter to tell Imam Hussain to come to Kufa
- However, right after the letter was sent, the governor of Kufa captured and killed him
- Strict measures were taken against the supporters of Imam Hussain
- Seeing the letter, Imam Hussain set off to Kufa with his family
- Yazid's army intercepted the caravan and redirect them to Karbala
- Hussain reached Karbala on 2nd Muharram
- Their water supply was cut off on 7th Muharram
- Imam Hussain and his family suffered from hunger and thirst
- They tried to negotiate but all attempts failed
- On 10th Muharram, the battle took place
- Imam Hussain's small number of supporters against the thousands of Umayyads
- It started off with minor skirmishes
- the followers of Hussain fought one by one but were martyred
- The camp was set on fire
- Only women, children and Hazrat Hussain's ill eldest son, Ali, remained
- Imam Hussain fought alone
- He was surrounded by the army of Yazid
- He bravely fought till as long as he could, he was decapitated
- His and his companions' heads were taken to the court of Yazid
- The women, children and Ali were taken captive
- The grandson of the Prophet was brutally martyred
- He stood against the rule of injustice
- He is held in high regard by all muslims

Other personalities

→ **Hazrat Sawdah:** second wife, both were aged 50, was recently widowed and had returned from Abyssinia. Accompanied Prophet for farewell pilgrimage.

→ **Zainab bint Khuzaimah:** twice widowed, early convert, lost husband at Uhud, married Prophet in 5 AH, died within 3 months of marriage.

→ **Umm-e-Salma:** early convert, married to Prophet's cousin, lost him at Uhud while expecting child, first woman to migrate to Madinah, Prophet married in 626, narrated 400 ahadith, accompanied at Kyber, Hudaibiya and Final Hajj.

→ **Juwayriyyah bint Harith:** was daughter of the chief of al-Mustaliq tribe, tribesmen were set free because of her, died in 50 AH.

→ **Ramlah bint Abu Sufyan:** daughter of Abu Sufyan, titled Umme Habibah, early convert, migrated twice, lost husband in Abyssinia, king Negus enacted marriage with Prophet and gave dowry on his behalf.

→ **Safyah bint Huyayy:** belonged to Banu Nadir, widowed at Khyber, married Prophet on return to Madinah, Prophet greatly loved her, wished he fell ill instead of her, died in 50 AH aged 60.

→ **Maymunah bint al Harith:** was sister in law of Hazrat Abbas, was the last marriage of the Prophet, she freed many slaves, died in 51 AH.

→ **Qasim, Abdullah and Ibrahim:** were three sons of the Prophet, all three died in infancy, first two born to Khadija, Ibrahim to Maria.

→ **Zaynab:** eldest daughter, second child after Qasim, born 10 years before islam, married to Abdul As bin Rabi, sent a necklace to free her husband after Badr, Prophet cried when he saw necklace that belonged to Khadija, her husband was set free and Zaynab was sent to Madinah, reunited with husband after his conversion.

→ **Ruqayyah:** second daughter, married to Utba son of Abu Lahab, was divorced during persecutions, married to Uthman, first woman to migrate to Abyssinia, died during battle of Badr, Uthman tended to her.

→ **Umm-e-Kulsoom:** third daughter, married to Utaiba bin Abu Lahab, divorced, migrated with stepmother Sawdah to Madinah, married Uthman after death of Ruqayyah, died when Prophet and husband were away for Tabuk.

→ **Hazrat Abbas:** katibeen-e-wahi, did not accept islam till conquest of Makkah, gave protection to Prophet all through, participated in the conquest, Hunain and Taif. Defend the Prophet and rallied muslims at Hunain, his descendants founded Abbasid dynasty. Father of Abdullah ibn Abbas the great scholar.

→ **Hazrat Jafar:** son of Abu Talib and brother of Ali, led the second migration to

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Abyssinia and explained islam to Negus, martyred at battle of Mutah as the second commander.

→ Muadh bin Jabal: accepted islam at second pledge of Aqabah, brought many influential people to islam, learnt Quran so well that Prophet named him one of the four to learn Quran from, named him as an expert in law issues and was sent to Yemen as ambassador.

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→ Abu Sufyan ibn Harb: leader of Banu Umayyah, fierce opponent of Prophet, his caravan caused the battle of Badr, led Makkans in Battle of Uhud and Trench. Tried to restore treaty of Hudaibiya, became muslim just before conquest of Makkah, Prophet declared his house safe during conquest, became a loyal muslim, lost an eye at Taif, and lost the other at Yarmuk. Governor of Hijaz and Najran under Abu Bakr, father of Amir Muawiya.

A Note from Mojza

These notes for Islamiyat (2058) Paper 1 have been prepared by Hussain Moghal for Mojza, covering the content for GCE O levels 2022-23 syllabus. The content of these notes is teacher-verified and has been prepared with utmost care. We apologise for any issues overlooked; factual, grammatical or otherwise. We hope that you benefit from these and find them useful towards achieving your goals for your Cambridge examinations.

If you find any issues within these notes, please inform us at support@mojza.org.

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